THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1778.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

ANNOTATIONS *upon his moſt gracious Majeſty of moſt gracious Great Britain's moſt gracious ſpeech.*

IT is a great ſatisfaction to me that I can have recourſe to the wiſdom and ſupport of my Parliament in this conjuncture—

No doubt it is a ſatisfaction to your Majeſty, to be able to apply for cash, to thoſe who muſt ſupport you in meaſures in which themſelves are accomplices; and who are too dependent upon you to refuſe any of your requiſitions. The more money they give you, Sir, the more offices you give them; and this old trick of *one good turn's deſerving another*, has more than half ruined the nation already.

When the rebellion in North-America demands our moſt ſerious attention.

How wonderful, that his Majeſty begins to think the reduction of America a *ſerious* matter! Had he and his Parliament conſidered at all, they would have thought it a ſerious matter when they firſt began it. But they wanted, it ſeems, at leaſt three years, to diſcover that the enſlaving three millions of people was a ſerious undertaking. Notable geniuſſes to govern three kingdoms and the weſtern world into the bargain, who require three years of blood and ſlaughter, deſolation and havoc, to make them *ſerious!*

The powers which you have intruſted me with, I have faithfully exerted—

What powers his Majeſty was intruſted with I know not. But the powers he has exerted, have been the powers of breaking his oath, and violating all laws divine and human; and if he undertook to ſuppreſs the revolt, he has not executed his truſt, for *that* he has not done.

But I am perſuaded that you will ſee the neceſſity of preparing for ſuch further operations as the contingencies of the war, and the obſtinacy of the rebels, may render expedient—

What, Sir, a neceſſity for farther preparations, when General *Gage* was to have done the buſineſs with four regiments? Why don't you order the invincible *Grant* to ſtrike a terror through the whole Continent with a *file of muſqueteers?*

And if I ſhould have occaſion to increaſe them, by contracting new engagements—

Worſe and worſe! What, increaſe your troops to beat an undiſciplined militia, after having imported thirty-five thouſand already! And increaſe them you certainly muſt, or quit your purpoſe with infamy. But whence to procure the augmentation? aye, that's the queſtion----The Prince of *Heſſe* will tell you, *bye dar donder ich hebber nix meer.*

I have received repeated aſſurances from foreign powers of their pacific diſpoſitions.

And does your Majeſty believe thoſe aſſurances? Out of your own mouth, I will prove that you do not--For,

But at the time when the armaments in the ports of France and Spain continue—to convince, I ſuppoſe, the aſſurances of their *pacific diſpoſition*. What, all the powers of Europe *pacific*, and France and Spain continuing their hoſtile preparations! For ſhame, Sir, baſhful your ſpeech-maker, for not putting his contradictions at a greater diſtance than that of two ſentences.

I will always be a faithful guardian of the honour of the crown of Great-Britain.

A very proper keeper of what has been loſt ever ſince the 25th of October, 1760, the very day that your Majeſty aſcended the throne!

The various ſervices I have mentioned to you will unavoidably require large ſupplies.

As true a word as ever was ſpoken; and larger ſupplies than your Parliament can furniſh. Have you heard, Sir, that your troops have already been obliged to take Pennſylvania currency; and that when they cannot rob, you cannot pay?

I will ſteadily purſue the meaſures in which we are engaged for the re-eſtabliſhment of that ſubordination, &c.

How long your Majeſty intends to *purſue*, is beſt known to yourſelf---But I am confident you muſt run much faſter than you have ever yet done, or you will not *overtake* it. By your *conſtitutional ſubordination* we underſtand a moſt *tyrannical domination*, which we have long ſince bequeathed to your loyal ſubjects of Great-Britain, whom you had previouſly prepared to reliſh that kind of legacy.

But I ſhall ever be watchful for an opportunity of putting a ſtop to the effuſion of the blood of my ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war.

Ring the bells! Ring the bells backward! To church, all hands to church; for *Nero* is to give us a ſermon againſt murder, and *Jonathan Wild* an exhortation to abſtain from robbery!

And I ſtill hope that the deluded and unhappy multitude will return to their allegiance—

And when the ſky falls we ſhall catch larks.---And ſo, the late *inſignificant faction* is now multiplied to a *multitude*. Indeed, did you but know, Sir, what a multitude it is, you would as ſoon think of levelling Mount Ætna, as of conquering America. But they are not deluded, Sir. They knew that you had projected their ſlavery; and they will not be enſlaved. If there be any deluſion in the caſe, it is the Britiſh nation that is deluded, and it is deluded by you, and yourſelf are deluded by a ſet of villains, who expected to have divided our eſtates upon the ſucceſs of your arms. Allegiance we owe you none. Then, Sir, did we ſhow our allegiance when we lay proſtrate at your throne, ſupplicating for the continuation of thoſe liberties, which God and nature and the law had given us; and when you ſpurned us from it.

That the remembrance of what they once enjoyed, the regret of what they have loſt, and the feelings of what they now ſuffer under the tyranny of their leaders, will rekindle in their hearts a ſpirit of loyalty to their ſovereign, and of their attachment to their mother country.

If you will be pleaſed, Sir, to allow yourſelf a moment's reflection, you will find they have loſt nothing that was worth keeping. They have loſt nothing but the pleaſure of being oppreſſed under colour of law; and of enriching myriads of harpies of your appointment, and appointed for the expreſs purpoſe of fleecing them, and of laviſhing the fruits of their toil and labour in Britiſh luxury and riot.—Is this a loſs to be *regretted?* If it is, I know who will regret it. Their feelings indeed are very great, and for them you muſt anſwer at that awful bar, where your royalty will but aggravate your condemnation. As to *the tyranny of their leaders*, it is indeed ſo groſs and thread-bare an abſurdity, that I would adviſe your Majeſty to drop it for the future for the mere ſake of its vulgarity. In this conteſt, the people in reality had no leaders. They fled, ſpontaneouſly and ſelf-led, to extinguiſh the common fire; and for conducting with the greater regularity, the meaſures which you compel them to adopt, they afterwards appointed the proper officers. Thoſe officers, (which to ſerve your purpoſe, you call leaders) cannot tyrannize over them, becauſe they are conſtituted by the people, and by them removeable. Nor will any *conſideration rekindle in their hearts a ſpirit of loyalty to their former ſovereign.* That flame, Sir, and an ardent one it was, and more ardent than that of your ſubjects in Britain, you have extinguiſhed, totally extinguiſhed, with torrents of blood, not leaving a ſingle ſpark to light

up the antient blast. And as for their *mother country*—America, Sir, is our *mother country*, and Great-Britain, making the moſt of the figure, could never claim to be more than our *grand mother*, and that ſhe has been a moſt unnatural one is written in ſuch characters of blood as none of your flimſey coaxings will ever obliterate.

And that they will enable me with the concurrence and ſupport of my parliament to accompliſh, &c.

And ſo we are to aſſiſt the parliament, it ſeems, in effecting our own bondage. Pray, ir, do not flatter yourſelf with ſo vain an immagination. We have too great a reverence for the inſtructions of our *mother*, to follow the inſidious advice of our *grand mother*, ſo evidently calculated for our deſtruction.

HORTENTIUS.

PROVIDENCE, January 8.

The charitable and well diſpoſed perſons, in this and the neighbouring States, are requeſted to extend their donations unto the poor and diſtreſſed people who were late inhabitants of the Iſland of Rhode-Iſland; men and women bowed down with old age and infirmities, helpleſs children, and perſons with large families, have lately been driven from their once peaceful habitations, and turned into the wide world, deſtitute of every means to ſupport themſelves, by the cruel and rapacious Britons and their mercenaries, who have ſtripped them of the ſmall pittance they were once poſſeſſed of, and left them to depend entirely upon the charity of the good people. Their diſtreſſes loudly call upon the humanity of thoſe whoſe affluent circumſtances will admit, and their Souls dictate to them, to relieve the neceſſities of thoſe who are almoſt ready to periſh.

DONATIONS will be received by Meſſieurs William Borden (at Joſeph Clarke's, Eſq;) Donaldſon Vial, and Joſeph Lawrence, all of Providence, who will immediately diſtribute the ſame to the moſt needy.

N. B. The ſeveral Printers of news-papers within the United States, are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective papers.

NEW-HAVEN, February 4.

Tueſday night of laſt week the Paper-Mill at Hartford was conſumed by fire, with a large quantity of writing and printing paper. There is great reaſon to ſuppoſe that it was ſet on fire by ſome malicious perſon. We hear the Aſſembly have granted a Lottery to raiſe £. 1500 to enable the Proprietors to rebuild the Mill.

We hear that a Tranſport ſhip, bound from Halifax to New-York, with 280 priſoners, on their paſſage found means to get poſſeſſion of the veſſel, and carried her into Marblehead, notwithſtanding ſeveral attempts of a Man of War, under whoſe convoy ſhe was, to retake her, boiſterous weather, and a large ſea, favouring their eſcape.

YORK-TOWN, February 28.

In CONGRESS, *February* 26, 1778.

Whereas it appears to Congreſs by the copy of a letter from General Waſhington to General Howe of the 10th of this month, that he has conſented to the propoſitions of General Howe to the following effect, "That an exchange of all priſoners now in our poſſeſſion, either for officer for officer, ſoldier for ſoldier, and citizen for citizen, ſo far as number and rank will apply, be carried into execution, as expeditiouſly as the nature of the caſe will admit, and without regard to any controverted point, which might prove an impediment to ſo deſireable an end;"

And whereas by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 19th December laſt, a releaſe of priſoners in the power of theſe States cannot take place, before the account of all proviſions and other neceſſaries, which have been ſupplied by the public to ſuch priſoners, are liquidated and diſcharged;

And whereas it is the wiſh of Congreſs, to accompliſh the deſireable purpoſe of exchanging the priſoners without unneceſſary delay;

Reſolved, That an expreſs be ſent to the ſeveral legiſlatures, or ſupreme executive authorities of the reſpective States, for ſuch accounts of money, proviſions, and other neceſſaries, which they have ſupplied to priſoners taken by the United States, ſince the commencement of the war, as have not been already tranſmitted to Congreſs; that they be requeſted to make up the ſaid accounts to the firſt day of [illegible] next, and tranſmit them as ſpeedily as poſſible to the Commiſſioners of claims at the board of Treaſury: That the accounts of each State from New-Hampſhire to Virginia incluſively, be ſent to the ſaid Commiſſioners, on or before the 15th day of April next, and of the other States on or before the 1ſt day of June next; and that the reſpective ſtates ſuſtain the loſſes which may ariſe from detaining ſuch accounts, longer than the time herein allowed them for rendering the ſame.

Reſolved, That all officers in the departments of the Quarter-Maſter, Pay-Maſter, and Clothier-General, and Commiſſaries of proviſions and priſoners, the Commiſſioners of accounts, and other officers who may have accounts or charges of money, proviſions, or other neceſſaries in their reſpective offices, for ſupplies furniſhed the ſaid priſoners, be directed to lay ſuch accounts to the Commiſſioners of claims at the Board of Treaſury; on or before the 15th day of April next, and that they reſpectively ſuſtain the loſſes that may ariſe from a neglect thereof:

That the Commiſſioners of claims, be directed to prepare the ſaid accounts for adjuſtment without delay; and that no exchange of priſoners be made until the balance due thereon to the United States, is diſcharged.

FEBRUARY 27.

Whereas a few deluded inhabitants of theſe States, prompted thereto, by the arts of the enemy, have aſſociated together for the purpoſe of ſeizing and ſecretly conveying, to parties in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh forces, ſuch of the loyal citizens, officers and ſoldiers of theſe States, as may fall into their power, and being aſſiſted by parties furniſhed by the enemy, have in ſeveral inſtances carried their nefarious deſigns into execution, and ſuch practices being contrary to their allegiance as ſubjects, and repugnant to the rules of war;

Reſolved, That whatever inhabitant of theſe States, ſhall kill, or ſeize, or take any loyal citizen or citizens thereof, and convey him, her or them to any place within the power of the enemy, or ſhall enter into any combination for ſuch purpoſe, or attempt to carry the ſame into execution, or hath aſſiſted or ſhall aſſiſt therein, or ſhall, by giving intelligence, acting as a guide, or in any other manner whatever, aid the enemy in the perpetration thereof, he ſhall ſuffer death by the judgment of a court-martial as a traitor, aſſaſſin or ſpy, if the offence be committed within ſeventy miles of the Head-Quarters of the grand or other armies of theſe States, where a General-Officer commands.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from Albany, December 31, 1777.

"By the depoſition of Doctor Young Love, Surgeon of General Harkemer's brigade, who was taken priſoner at Fort Stanwix and ſince returned to this city, it appears that ſome of the Americans who were unfortunate enough to become priſoners to the forces of Britain, were treated by the captors with a degree of barbarity unheard of among civilized nations. The Doctor was robbed of almoſt every thing and ſtripped nearly naked by the tories, he prevailed on them to ſpare his life, though the ſame time they were ſtripping and maſſacreing other priſoners on every ſide. In his depoſition, which is now before me, it is ſaid, That when one Iſaac Paris, Eſq; was taken by the ſavages, he received no particular inſult from the Indians except ſtripping, until ſome tories came up kicked and otherwiſe abuſed him. The ſavages then thinking him to be among the notable offenders, in the excels of their barbarity wantonly murdered him----That the priſoners who were delivered up to the provoſt, were kept without proviſion for a number of days and without cloaths or blankets. That the guard had orders not to uſe any violence to keep the ſavages from the priſoners. In conſequence of which the Indians actually came in large companies with their knives entered the guard-houſe for to feel of the priſoners to diſcover the fatteſt; they dragged one out of the houſe, maſſacred and cut him, as they and the tories ſaid---- thus the ſavages glutted their ferocity at the expence of a defenceleſs

prisoner. Though the civilized Britain did not perhaps take a share of the horrid repast, but pleased at the sight he undoubtedly may smile on the massacre and approve their conduct---or why did not they prevent the scene as undoubtedly it was in their power."

We learn from good authority, that a party of the enemy of about 60 men, lately attempted to surprise one of General Putnam's pickets near Kingsbridge---but they were so warmly received that two only escaped to tell the tale of their misfortune; the rest either being taken or slain.

We hear that Colonel William Allen's regiment of Pennsylvania *royalists*, is entirely broken up, and what few men were deluded into so infamous a service as that of taking arms against their native country, have been incorporated into other regiments.

Died in Philadelphia, on Monday the 2d instant, in the 39th year of his age, JOHN ALLEN, Esq; son of WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq; of that city.

Most gracious S——,

TAX'D as we are beyond our strength,
You ask, and here receive
More than you want, and therefore more
Than men so tax'd should give.

Thus tamely to your royal will
Your faithful Commons bend,
And hope, what they have giv'n like fools,
You'll like a wise man spend.

A story is told of Quin, the Player, who had been to visit a friend at a little country town, that it would be expected he should give a ball to the Ladies before he left the place. "Ay, ay, says Quin. I'll give them a ball, but it shall be a *ball of worsted* to mend their stocking."

In CONGRESS, *December* 30, 1777.

Resolved, That all persons inhabitants of any of these United States, who have voluntarily inlisted, or shall so inlist with or join the enemy of the said United States, and have been or shall be taken in arms, or in open hostility against the same, shall be delivered up to the respective States, to which they respectively belong, to be dealt with agreeable to the laws thereof; and that the Commissary General of prisoners and his deputies be directed from time to time, to transmit to the respective States the names of such of their citizens, who have been made prisoners.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

* * *All publishers of news-papers, both German and English, are desired to continue the above in their papers, for six months.*

Omnia possunt Homines.

DOCTOR BLANCHARD

DESIRES to inform the public, of the virtue of a medicinal water of his preparation. It cures all disorders of the skin; such as scabs, itch, ring-worms, St. Anthony's fire, scald head, burns, whitlows, or felons on the fingers; it cleanses fresh wounds, as well as old ulcers, and brings them to an admirable and expeditious suppuration; it cures various disorders of the eyes; it is of great service in the small-pox, entirely detaching its effects, by dipping a feather in this surprising water, and passing it over the pustles, just as they come to suppuration, which is a circumstance of consequence to the fair female. He also composes an elixir, which is used very advantageously in disorders peculiar to the fair-sex---Exclusive of the disorders above mentioned, the Doctor prepares a variety of waters and elixirs, suitable to the condition of his patients, and will ask no reward (if thought necessary) until the sick person is restored to health; the state of the patients case, will determine the Doctors demand; he is possessed of a grand and powerful secret in all rheumatic complaints; he reduces dislocated limbs, with the greatest dexterity and success; besides the above mentioned disorders, the Doctor may be consulted in all ailments incident to the human body. Those who think proper to apply to him, will be pleased to direct to him at Mr. ANDREW HOFFMAN's, between the Bridge and Plats-Town, in York-Town.

Lancaster, Feb. 12, 1778.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape from this place, the 16th instant, a certain WILLIAM PIKE, one of the prisoners sent here by the Executive Council, of the state of Pennsylvania, as a person disaffected to the American Cause; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, reddish complexion, yellowish hair tied behind; and on a blue broadcloth coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, boots, and silver plated spurs; he rode a dark bay horse, with a white face, about fourteen hands and a half high, sprightly and well made. Whoever secures the said prisoner, in any goal belonging to the Thirteen United States, shall have the above reward.

JOSEPH HOLMES,
¶ 22/6. Dep. Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

York-Town, February 28, 1778.

LOST or MISLAID,

TWO Tickets in the first Class of the Continental Lottery, [illegible] £41 0s.

The finders are desired to retain in their hands, whatever prize may be drawn in favour of the said Tickets, they being the property of

JOHN PENN.

York-Town, February 28, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

CALOMEL, Cantharides, Emetic Tartar, Extract of Saturn, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Sena, Spirits of Turpentine, Volatile Spirits, Verdegris---with a general Assortment of good Medicines, and some Shop-furniture.

A few family MEDICINE CHESTS would be put up, according to orders.

The Sale will be closed in six Weeks.

¶ 22/6 JOHN HOUSTON.

York-Town, February 26, 1778.

RUN away from the subscriber about three weeks ago, a Mulatto slave, named SAWNEY, well known in this town, he is well built, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a taylor by trade, dark complexion, a small face and much pitted with the [illegible] Brown Bath coating surtout coat, oznabrug shirt, thin jacket, linen breeches, yarn stockings, shoes, and an old beaver hat, &c. Whoever apprehends said slave, and delivers him to the Goaler of York-Town, taking his receipt, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS if taken in the town, or within twenty miles of it, if upwards of twenty miles, THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by

CORNELIUS HARNETT.

BENJAMIN HARBESON,
From PHILADELPHIA.

NOW carries on the Coppersmith's business, at the south-west corner of King and Queen-streets, Lancaster, where he makes and has by him STILLS of various sizes, which he will sell for Cash, or Continental Loan-Office Certificates.

Hanover, February 21, 1778.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, near Hanover-Town, in York county, Pennsylvania, an English servant man, named *Abraham Garrett*, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black hair tied, about 21 years of age; had on when he went away, a wool hat, an ash coloured country cloth coat and jacket, with white metal buttons, tow shirt, leather breeches about half worn, and a pair of half worn boots; he has the two first letters of his name marked under the sleeve of his coat.---Also a certain *Jacob Welsh*, a German, a distiller by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, a linsey jacket, with sleeves mixed with black and white wool, tow linen shirt and trowsers, white woollen stockings, and a pair of brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their master may have them again, shall have, if 10 miles from home, *Ten Dollars*, if 20 miles, *Twenty Dollars*, if 30 miles, *Thirty Dollars*, and if 40 miles, the above reward, or *Thirty Dollars* for either, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶30s CONRAD SHERMAN.

In CONGRESS, January 6, 1778.

WHEREAS it appears, by a return made to the Board of Treasury from the Managers of the Lottery of the United States, that the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania by the enemy has obstructed this business, and produced considerable delays in the sale of the tickets, insomuch that the number yet remaining on hand renders it necessary once more to postpone the drawing thereof; and whereas Congress being desirous so far as possible to fulfil the expectations of the adventurers, think it proper to give them the fullest assurances, that at the time herein proposed, the Managers are to proceed on this business without further delay.

Resolved, That the drawing of the First Class of the Lottery mentioned, be postponed to the first day of May next, at which time the Managers are directed to proceed therein, and compleat it as soon as may be; and that all the tickets then unsold shall be the property and at the risque of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

Treasury-Office, York-Town, Jan. 8, 1778.

CONGRESS having directed that the Lottery of the United States shall be absolutely drawn on the first day of May next, and that all the tickets then remaining unsold, shall be the property and at the risque of the said States.

Resolved, That the Managers of the said Lottery be directed to order each person employed by them, or by the respective States, who shall, on the 30th day of April next, have in his hands any tickets of the first class of said Lottery for sale on the public account, to deliver them on that day to the Governor or President of the Council of the State in which he resides, who is requested to receive the same, and sign quadruplicate certificates thereof, specifying the number of each ticket so delivered; one certificate to be given to the person of whom he may receive such tickets; one to be retained by himself; one to be transmitted to the Managers; and the other forthwith sent to the Board of Treasury, together with such tickets, under the seal of the State. And that the Managers be further directed to deliver to the Board of Treasury on the said 30th day of April next, the tickets then in their hands, together with an invoice of their numbers, taking certificates therefor as aforesaid, and to draw the Lottery in the place where Congress shall then be sitting.

That all tickets not returned on the said 30th day of April next, either to the Board of Treasury, or the Governors or the Presidents of Council as above directed, shall be considered as purchased by, and at the risque of the possessors of such tickets.

Extract from the minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, *A. Aud. Gen.*

In pursuance of the above resolution of Congress, directing the drawing of the Lottery absolutely *to commence on the first day of May next, and to be drawn without delay, the Managers acquaint the public, that the offices for the sale of tickets are still open in the different States; where any person, or company, may be supplied, if they apply before the 30th of April next. No tickets to be sold on any account after said day.*

All Printers on the Continent, are requested to insert the above, and continue it for six weeks.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a person of a sober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of business. Such a one may by applying to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaster, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

TO BE SOLD,
A HEALTHY stout Mulatto WENCH, 16 years old; she has had the small-pox and measles, can cook, wash, and do most sorts of house-work. Inquire of Mr. ROBERT WHITE, Tavern-keeper, in Carlisle. ¶

TO be sold, by the subscriber, a valuable tract of land, lying in Bush-river, on the branches of Rumney-run, about 4 miles from Specutia church, and about the same distance from the tide waters of Bush-river, Swan-Creek and the Bay, containing 350 acres, about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with Negroe quarters, corn house, &c. about 50 acres of the cleared land was a maple swamp, as rich as any need be, having from one to five feet mould; 30 acres of it is mowable meadow, the rest is in Indian corn and may be easily made meadow, 100 acres of the land not yet cleared are rich maple swamp, from one to five feet mould, and will never want any manure; the whole of the land may be easily made meadow, and the parts that want manure, may be supplied from the ditches that are and may be made in the swamp; upon the whole, it is as good a tract of land for the quantity, as any in the county. Likewise will be sold with the tract of land, if the purchaser chooses, nine Negroes, viz. Five men, two women, one boy and one girl; also 150 barrels of Indian corn, 300 bushels of wheat in the stack, 50 head of cattle, 50 head of sheep, 40 head of swine, 5 horses and mares, with fodder and hay sufficient to keep the creatures over the winter; the Negroes, &c. will not be sold until the land is sold. Likewise to be sold, a tract of land lying in the State of Virginia, on the Shanandoe-river, about 10 or 12 miles below a place called Miller's-town, on the main road from Harper's-ferry on Potowmack to Carolina; it is a good place for a tavern, store or a blacksmith's shop, there having been one of each formerly there; the tract contains 310 acres of patent land; the soil is good, and there were good improvements on it about five years ago. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living at the head of Bush-river, near Hartford-town, in Hartford county, Maryland.

¶305 AQUILA HALL.

To all Gentlemen ARTIFICERS,

WHO prefer LIBERTY to SLAVERY, and are hearty friends to the GRAND AMERICAN CAUSE, who are free, able and willing to serve the United States of America, during the war or for three years, in the character of an artificer, such as Carpenters, Black-smiths, Gun-smiths, Lock-smiths, Wheel-wrights, &c. has now an opportunity of shewing their abilities in mechanism, by inlisting into the corps of artificers (commanded by Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER) now employed at the public works near Carlisle, let them appear to Lieutenant JAMES GIBSON, at Mr. Jacob Gardiner's in York-Town, or at the public works, where they shall enter into present pay and good quarters, at Thirty Dollars per month, a suit of cloaths bounty, and a suit of cloaths every year, blanket, &c. None will be accepted but men of good characters and good workmen. †

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*** *The Astronomical calculations of this Almanack are composed by* DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. *of this State.*

N. B. They may also be had of Mr. JAMES CLAYPOOLE, at Mr. Gumps, in Water-street, York-Town.

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